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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

DAVID ELIAS, an individual, on behalf of
himself, the general public and those similarly situated

CASE NO. 5:12-cv-00421
(LHK)

14 || Plaintiff.

THIRD AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Defendant

1 David Elias, by and through his counsel, brings this Third Amended Class Action
2 Complaint against Defendant Hewlett-Packard Company, on behalf of himself and those similarly
3 situated, for violations of the Consumer Legal Remedies Act, false advertising, unfair trade
4 practices, breach of express and implied warranty, and fraud, deceit and/or misrepresentation.
5 The following allegations are based upon information and belief, including the investigation of
6 Plaintiff's counsel, unless stated otherwise.

INTRODUCTION

8 1. Defendant advertised, marketed and sold several series of personal computers and,
9 at the time of purchase, provided consumers with the option to “upgrade” the installed
10 components for an additional cost, including the option to purchase a more powerful graphics
11 card. Defendant knew that the computers with “upgraded” components had defective power
12 supply units in that the power supplies provided inadequate power to the computers. Defendant
13 also knew that the included, and non-customizable, power supply units had less power than the
14 manufacturers of the offered “upgraded” components recommended to power the computers.
15 Defendant did not inform consumers of either fact. Instead, Defendant actively concealed these
16 facts from Plaintiff, and similarly situated customers, and affirmatively misrepresented to them
17 that the computers would have adequate power to reliably operate with the upgraded components
18 that could be chosen at the time of purchase.

19 2. The power supply unit defect manifested itself throughout the life of the
20 computers, including during the warranty period. In particular, the defective power supply units
21 ran at maximum capacity for long periods of time, generated substantial heat, put undue stress on,
22 and were substantially likely to lead to premature failure of, cooling fans and the power supply
23 unit itself, and caused computer malfunctions during the first year of use that would not otherwise
24 occur, including failing to boot, freezing, and randomly restarting. As explained by Advanced
25 Micro Devices (“AMD”), which supplies a substantial percentage of the processors incorporated
26 into Defendant’s computers (including the ones incorporated in the computer Defendant sold to
27 Plaintiff):

28 || The power supply is the ***single most important component*** in a system because it provides the necessary power to allow all other

1 hardware to work. A defective or inadequate power supply can
2 cause the system to experience:

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- System instability: No boot, random reboots or hangs
- Performance instability: Random application crashes or hangs
- Display corruption: Dots, lines, flashes on the screen
- Display Abnormality: Additional monitor(s) in a multi monitor
6 setup does not work or randomly stops working.

7 (<http://support.amd.com/us/kbarticles/Pages/powersupplysysteminstability.aspx>, last visited
8 October 22, 2012 (emphasis added)). Plaintiff's computer suffered from all of the listed problems
9 with system and performance instability, beginning well within the first year of ownership.

10 3. Because of the defective power supplies, it was substantially likely that
11 Defendant's computers at issue in this litigation, including Plaintiff's, would overheat, short out,
12 melt and catch fire, creating a significant safety risk. This is because, among other things, an
13 overloaded or overheated power supply is more likely to send voltage surges through the
14 computer. (See http://askbobrankin.com/replace_your_power_supply.html, last visited October
15 22, 2012.) Plaintiff's computer shorted out and melted approximately 17 months after purchase,
16 although the result easily could have occurred within the first year of ownership, especially if the
17 computer had been used more frequently or for longer periods of time.

18 4. These problems would have been avoided had Defendant disclosed that the power
19 supply unit was defective in that it was inadequate to operate the graphics card and other
20 components that Plaintiff selected from the list of options at the time of purchase (or provided
21 less power than recommended by the manufacturers of the components), because in that case,
22 Plaintiff would not have made his purchase.

23 5. Defendant obtained substantial profits from the sale of these computers and
24 "upgraded" components. Its practices materially deceived customers into believing they were
25 purchasing something more valuable than what they received. Indeed, while Defendant was
26 marketing enhanced, high performance, souped up computers and components (for an additional
27 cost), the very selection of these enhanced components, with their additional power needs,
28 actually caused a *decrease* in performance and efficiency, caused premature failure and created
significant safety hazards. To obtain what was originally expected, Defendant's customers

would be required to purchase upgraded power supply units (which Defendant did not offer and would not fit in the small cases), incur other expensive repairs, or in some cases, like Plaintiff's, to purchase entirely new computers.

6. In the “Slimline” series of computers that Plaintiff purchased, Defendant aggravated the problem by using a smaller case that left: (1) insufficient airspace to dissipate heat; and (2) insufficient room for a standard-size power supply unit and required a lower-wattage low-profile unit. Yet, Defendant affirmatively represented, falsely, that the small case size would have no adverse effects on the power or other functionality of the computer. Plaintiff, and others similarly situated, justifiably relied to their detriment on these misrepresentations.

10 7. Although Defendant had long been aware of these problems, at the time of filing
11 this lawsuit, it had not changed its business practices and to date it has not compensated affected
12 customers.

PARTIES

14 8. David Elias (“Plaintiff”) is, and at all times alleged in this complaint was, an
15 individual and a resident of Redondo Beach, California.

16 9. Defendant Hewlett-Packard Company (“Defendant” or “HP”) is a corporation
17 incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, having its principal place of business in
18 Palo Alto, California.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20 10. This action is brought by Plaintiff pursuant, *inter alia*, to the California Business
21 and Professions Code, section 17200, *et seq.* Plaintiff and Defendant are “persons” within the
22 meaning of the California Business and Professions Code, section 17201.

23 11. The injuries, damages and/or harm upon which this action is based, occurred or
24 arose out of activities engaged in by Defendant within, affecting, and emanating from, the State
25 of California.

26 12. Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in substantial and continuous
27 business practices in the State of California, including in the City of Palo Alto and County of
28 Santa Clara.

1 13. In accordance with California Civil Code Section 1780(d), Plaintiff previously
2 filed a declaration establishing that, in 2010, Plaintiff purchased at least one product from
3 Hewlett-Packard Company, which has its headquarters in Palo Alto, California, in the County of
4 Santa Clara.

5 14. Plaintiff accordingly alleges that jurisdiction and venue are proper in this Court.

SUBSTANTIVE ALLEGATIONS

7 15. HP is one of the world's largest manufacturers and vendors of personal computers
8 and related computing products. Among these products is a line of customizable desktop
9 computers known as the HP Pavilion Slimline series ("Slimline"), and another line of
10 customizable desktop computers known as the HP Pavilion series ("Pavilion"). (For purposes of
11 this complaint, the unmodified word "Pavilion" excludes the "Pavilion HPE" series computers
12 that had customizable power supply units.) Defendant has manufactured and sold over 250
13 customizable models within the Slimline series, and hundreds more in the Pavilion series, and, as
14 of the time of initiating this lawsuit, it was continuing to sell customizable models within both
15 series on its website (<http://www.shopping.hp.com>) and through third-party retailers.

16. Defendant allowed, and continues to allow, class members, who purchase a
17 Pavilion or Slimline computer from its website, to customize the computers with “upgraded,” i.e.,
18 faster, more powerful, components. For example, prior to the filing of this lawsuit, class
19 members were given the option to customize the central processor, RAM memory, graphics card,
20 primary optical drive, networking options, ports, sound card, speakers, and/or DVD/CD burners.
21 Defendant’s Pavilion and Slimline computers came with predetermined set of hardware and
22 software components and peripherals—i.e., a “base configuration.” Defendant then advertised an
23 upgraded or “recommended configuration,” thereby specifically marketing and advertising
24 computers with faster, higher performance, more powerful and/or upgraded components. For
25 most of the different computer components, Defendant further marketed and advertised a menu of
26 various customizable options, typically ranging from more basic to more powerful, higher
27 performance components. The customizable components marketed and advertised by Defendant
28 mostly included OEM products manufactured by third parties, who supplied the products to

1 Defendant, who in turn, used them to build the computers to the class member's specifications.
2 Among these OEM products are central processors, memory, hard disk drives, and graphics cards
3 of different sizes, speeds and power requirements.

4 17. Defendant sold all of its Pavilion and Slimline computers with an included and
5 non-customizable power supply unit. For example, at the time of initiating this lawsuit, the
6 Slimline computers were sold with an included 220-watt power supply unit. Previous Slimline
7 models were sold with the same or lower-wattage power supply units, including some with as low
8 as 100-watt power supply units. Most computers in the Pavilion series were sold with a 300-watt
9 power supply unit.

10 18. With some of its other series of computers, such as some computers in the Pavilion
11 HPE Series, Defendant advertised and marketed to customers a choice of power supply units
12 based on the power needs of the peripherals and/or components (such as graphics cards) that they
13 selected. These choices were not offered to purchasers of the Slimline and Pavilion series, who
14 were simply told in the marketing materials that the computers included a power supply unit of a
15 particular size, e.g., 220 watts. As will be further explained below, class members were not told
16 otherwise, and were thus led to believe, that the power supply unit was sufficient to operate the
17 computers with the offered custom components.

18 19. Many of the upgraded, customizable hardware and software components and
19 peripherals that are sold to class members as part of the Slimline and Pavilion computers actually
20 require more watts than are provided by the included power supply unit. Even if the components
21 can be operated for some period of time with the wattage provided by the included power supply
22 unit, their use will inherently overtax the power supply unit and will be substantially certain to
23 result in the malfunctions described in this complaint, even when the computers are operated
24 under normal conditions, and well within the first year of operation. If, for example, the customer
25 chooses one of the upgraded graphics cards (as did Plaintiff) and then uses the computer to run
26 graphics-rich programs for which the card is designed (as did Plaintiff), the defective power
27 supply is likely to cause the computer to frequently and randomly freeze, restart or shut down (as
28 did Plaintiff's computer). The likelihood of the manifestation of such malfunctions will increase

1 if the computer is being used for multitasking, so that multiple components (for example, the
 2 graphics card and DVD drive) are being used simultaneously. For this reason, the manufacturers
 3 of the components that supply the components to HP recommend much larger power supply units
 4 than Defendant supplied, although Defendant neglected to so inform consumers.

5 20. For example, Defendant marketed and advertised its HP Slimline s5t series with
 6 the graphics cards shown in the left column of the table below. As noted above, the Slimline
 7 computers were marketed, advertised, and sold with a non-customizable 220-watt power supply.
 8 On the right are the recommendations by the manufacturers of those cards (OEMs) for minimum
 9 power supply:

Graphics Card Option	Manufacturer Recommended Minimum Power Supply
Integrated graphics - Intel(R) HD graphics [DVI, VGA]	Presently unknown to Plaintiff
512MB DDR3 AMD Radeon HD 6450 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	400W
1GB DDR3 NVIDIA GeForce GT520 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	300W
1GB DDR3 AMD Radeon HD 6450 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	400W

20 As another example, Defendant marketed, advertised, and sold its HP Pavilion p7z series with the
 21 graphics cards shown in the left column of the table below. As noted, this series of Pavilion
 22 computers are sold with a non-customizable 300-watt power supply. On the right are the
 23 recommendations by the manufacturers of those cards (OEMs) for minimum power supply:
 24

Graphics Card Option	Manufacturer Recommended Minimum Power Supply
Integrated graphics - Intel(R) HD graphics [DVI, VGA]	Presently unknown to Plaintiff

1	512MB DDR3 AMD Radeon HD 6450 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	400W
2	1GB DDR3 NVIDIA GeForce GT520 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	300W
3	1GB DDR3 AMD Radeon HD 6450 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	400W
4	1GB DDR3 AMD Radeon HD 6570 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	400W
5	2GB DDR3 NVIDIA GeForce GT530 [DVI, HDMI, VGA adapter]	300W

11 Defendant intentionally failed to disclose that the Slimline and Pavilion computers, as configured,
 12 have defective power supplies and are underpowered. Nor did Defendant disclose the minimum
 13 manufacturer-recommended power supply for the advertised graphics cards and other
 14 components or peripherals offered. Further, Defendant failed to disclose that the defective power
 15 supplies in the Slimline and Pavilion computers, as configured, were likely to cause the computer
 16 to malfunction during its first year of use.

17 21. Defendant compounded the deception by permitting, and indeed encouraging,
 18 customers to configure and purchase the Slimline or Pavilion computers, directly from Defendant
 19 through its website, with components that exceeded the capacity of the power supplies.
 20 Defendant offered customers the option to customize the Slimline and Pavilion computers
 21 purchased directly from HP by choosing from the available “upgraded” components but failed to
 22 inform customers that the upgraded components would not function properly in those computers
 23 and would lead to defective power supplies. Defendant knew how to avoid this deception because
 24 in other computer models—e.g., some of the computers in the Pavilion HPE series—if customers
 25 attempted to configure the computers with components or peripherals that required more power
 26 than the standard power supply, they were provided the error message: “**Selection caused**
 27 **conflict.** This Power Supply cannot be configured with this Graphic. Please select higher wattage
 28 of PSU. Update Graphics card or [Power Supply](#).” The words “Power Supply” were a link to an

1 option to choose a larger power supply. No such message was provided to consumers who
 2 purchased the Slimline or Pavilion computers.

3 22. Furthermore, when customers, including the Plaintiff, were in the process of
 4 purchasing computers with the faster, higher performance, more powerful and/or upgraded
 5 components, Defendant affirmatively marketed and advertised that its Slimline and Pavilion
 6 computers would have sufficient power to operate the touted optional customizable components.
 7 HP's website stated that the Pavilion computers provide were for "Everyday computing. **Ultra-**
 8 **reliable performance** delivered in a classic desktop PC. **Packed with everything you need for**
 9 **the internet, email, entertainment** and more."

10 (http://www.shopping.hp.com/desktops?jumpid=re_r602_ec_artgen_body_psg_jul2010_desktops
 11 , last visited Dec. 7, 2011 (emphasis added)). It also described the Slimline computers as "Slim
 12 and sleek: Slim, sleek, space-saving PCs **deliver full power and performance** without a
 13 towering presence." (*Id.*) Only after viewing these screens was the consumer (including
 14 Plaintiff) able to choose the customization options. No warning was given that, if optional
 15 higher performance components were selected, the computers would no longer have "ultra-
 16 reliable performance" or "full power" to run those components. Nor was any warning given that
 17 selecting the optional, higher performance components would necessarily: (1) decrease the
 18 computer's performance, efficiency, life-span; and (2) increase its safety hazards. Further, no
 19 warning was given that one or more of the optional, higher performance components would not
 20 work properly in the computers and result in the power supply defect. Prior to purchasing his
 21 computer, Plaintiff reviewed, and relied to his detriment, on each of the above misrepresentations
 22 and omissions regarding the Slimline series.

23 23. In addition, HP's website offered its customers a "Help me choose" interface
 24 which provided additional information to the customers regarding their selection of custom
 25 upgraded components. When consumers (including Plaintiff) used the "Help me choose"
 26 interface on the HP website, they were told that the Slimline and Pavilion computers would meet
 27 their "computing needs" even after customers selected "computing needs" of "Multitasking: basic
 28 and everyday activities plus using several applications at the same time, **working with complex**

1 **graphics and multimedia**" and that the computer was intended for "Business/Home office: you
2 need to manage appointments, spreadsheets, **graphics-rich presentations**, and financial
3 applications. **A versatile, reliable system with ample power so you can multitask and**
4 **communicate with others is critical.**" (See
5 http://www.shopping.hp.com/webapp/shopping/product_advisor.do?landing=desktops&storeNam
6 e=computer_store&jumpid=in_R329_prodexp/hhoslp/psg/desktops/leftnav_help_me_choose, last
7 visited Dec. 7, 2011 (emphasis added)). Once again, no warning was given that, if optional
8 higher performance components were selected, the computers would no longer be usable for
9 graphics-rich presentations, or be reliable with ample power. To the contrary, when the optional
10 higher performance components were selected, the computer was less usable and reliable.
11 Plaintiff reviewed, and relied to his detriment, on each of the above misrepresentations and
12 omissions.

13 24. Further, on HP's product page advertising each of the Slimline series (the s5t, s5xt
14 and s5z), and the availability of the upgraded, high performance components, Defendant made the
15 following statements:

16 **Packing power** and style into your tightest spaces, this elegant design is ideal for family entertainment, productivity, homework, photos, and games.

* * *

Compact but powerful. Don't let the size fool you—this series delivers the power you need, easily handling multimedia and rich graphics.

* * *

21 Enjoy high-def videos, quality sound, and more, with . . .[o]ptional dedicated graphics card for pumping up images and multimedia...

(http://www.shopping.hp.com/webapp/shopping/computer_can_series.do?storeName=computer_store&category=desktops&a1=See+all&v1=series&a2=Category&v2=Slim+and+sleek&series_name=s5t_series&jumpid=in_R329_prodexp/hhoslp/psg/desktops/All_desktop_series/s5t_series), last accessed December 5, 2011(emphasis added)). Likewise, on the Pavilion p7z series product advertising page, Defendant said: “Do more, achieve more, and play more with our Pavilion p7z series. **It’s packed with power and options**—fast processors, **amazing graphics**, loads of

1 storage—plus an all-new look.” (http://www.shopping.hp.com/webapp/shopping/computer_can_series.do?storeName=computer_store&category=desktops&a1=Category&v1=Everyday+computing&series_name=p7z_series&jumpid=in_R329_prodexp/hhoslp/psg/desktops/Everyday_computing/p7z_series, last visited Dec. 7, 2011 (emphasis added)). Defendant failed to disclose on
 2 any of its webpages with regard to the advertising and marketing of the Slimline or Pavilion
 3 computers that additional, or upgraded, power supply units – which were not offered to the
 4 customers – may be needed for proper operation. Nor did HP disclose that a computer with
 5 upgraded, high performance components would necessarily not last as long or operate as well due
 6 to an undisclosed lack of power. Plaintiff reviewed, and relied to his detriment on, each of the
 7 above misrepresentations and omissions regarding the Slimline computers.

12 25. Defendant also affirmatively misstated that despite the small physical size of the
 13 Slimline computers, they would not suffer from any reliability or power problems. For example,
 14 as stated above, Defendant stated that the Slimline computers were “Compact but powerful.
 15 Don’t let the size fool you—this series delivers the power you need, easily handling multimedia
 16 and rich graphics.” These statements were false and misleading because their small physical size
 17 means there is inadequate space in the computers for either a standard-sized power supply unit or
 18 for sufficient air to flow between components. These two inadequacies are mutually reinforcing,
 19 leading to high temperatures and added stress on the power supply unit, fans, central processor,
 20 and components. The inadequacies are even more pronounced when customers select upgraded
 21 components such as graphics cards that require additional power and generate additional heat. In
 22 fact, the Slimline computers at issue could not “easily handle multimedia and rich graphics.” To
 23 the contrary, the Slimline computers were less reliable and had shorter life spans and higher
 24 safety risks. Plaintiff reviewed, and relied to his detriment on, each of the above
 25 misrepresentations and omissions.

26 26. Plaintiff customized, and upgraded, his computer’s components on the HP website
 27 and purchased his computer directly from HP. No other retailer was involved.

28 27. Because Plaintiff’s computer had a defective power supply unit that was unable to
 29 operate properly with the upgraded components, his computer frequently underperformed, froze,

1 and overheated, and eventually caused permanent damage to the central processing unit and a
2 complete loss of his computer. The problems of random freezing, restarting and shutting down
3 all began to manifest well within the first year of operation. Had Defendant not misrepresented
4 the features of the computer, or had it disclosed that the power supply was defective in that it was
5 inadequate to power the computer and had a lower capacity than recommended by the
6 manufacturers of the “upgraded” components, Plaintiff would not have made his purchase.

7 28. At the time of Plaintiff’s purchase, HP was well aware of the need for an adequate
8 power supply and knew that it was offering computers with pre-installed “upgraded” components
9 with defective power supplies. The power supply is the “single most important component” in a
10 computer and Defendant is a manufacturer of computers. (*See*
11 <http://support.amd.com/us/kbarticles/Pages/powersupplysysteminstability.aspx>, last visited
12 October 22, 2012 (emphasis added)). At the time that Defendant purchased the component parts
13 from OEM manufacturers, Defendant was provided information regarding the specifications,
14 recommended installations, and configurations of all the component parts. Defendant was in
15 possession of the manufacturers’ specifications, recommended installations, and configurations
16 prior to its sale of the computers to class members. Defendant chose not to follow the
17 manufactures’ recommendations in order to save money and increase its profits. Defendant failed
18 to provide the manufacturers information, including the specifications and recommended power
19 supplies, to consumers who purchased the Pavilion and Slimline computers.

20 29. Additionally, for other computers sold by Defendant, such as some of the
21 computers in the Pavilion HPE series, Defendant prevents customers from selecting custom
22 components that exceed the capacity of the selected power supply. Therefore, HP is aware of
23 both: (a) the need to install an adequate power supply in a computer to support the components;
24 and (b) the manufacturers’ power supply wattage recommendations for components, such as
25 upgraded graphics cards.

26 30. Further, Defendant maintains a help page on its website entitled “Troubleshooting
27 Power Supply Issues” which explains to customers how to determine the correct size power
28 supply for upgrade or replacement *after* the purchase of an HP computer. There, HP states,

1 "When adding or upgrading system components, such as memory, optical drives, or video cards,
2 make sure that the power supply you purchase has a wattage rating equal or higher than the total
3 combined wattage of all internal PC components."

4 (http://h10025.www1.hp.com/ewfrf/wc/document?docname=bph06788&t...n_us/bph06788/loc:3&cc=us&dlc=en&lang=en&lc=en&product=3245532, last visited Dec. 7, 2011.) HP did not
5 follow its own advice, however, in encouraging and allowing customers like Plaintiff to purchase
6 a new HP computer with components installed by HP whose total combined wattage far exceeded
7 the wattage rating of the power supply, while failing to disclose the wattage recommendations
8 made by the component manufacturers. HP suppressed these facts from customers to encourage
9 them to purchase the computers and pay a premium for the "upgraded" components even though
10 those components would not function properly in the Slimline and Pavilion computers.

12 31. Further, on information and belief, at the time of Plaintiff's purchase of his
13 computer from Defendant, Defendant was aware of the defective power supply units in the
14 "upgraded" Slimline and Pavilion computers because HP had received numerous complaints
15 directly from its consumers and consumer requests for warranty service and repairs. Only HP had
16 access to the consumer complaints and warranty data regarding the defective power supply units.
17 Additionally, on information and belief, HP was alerted to the defective power supply units by
18 complaints posted on the internet, including consumer forums on HP's own website.

19 32. Plaintiff's experience was not isolated. Many other customers have complained to
20 HP about the issue. For example, HP hosts an online forum containing a page where a Slimline
21 purchaser complains about not being able to play a new game on the computer. An HP-qualified
22 "expert," who apparently is another HP customer, who has made more than 12,000 posts in the
23 forum, responds that "Slimline PCs are not meant to be gaming PCs. The power supplies are too
24 small and the cabinets are too small to expel the heat that big gaming video cards generate."
25 (<http://h30434.www3.hp.com/t5/Desktop-Gaming/hp-pavillion-slimline-s5780-system-graphics-card-query/td-p/1052685>, last visited Dec. 7, 2011). This statement is flatly inconsistent with
26 Defendant's advertising and marketing, as described above.

27
28

PLAINTIFF'S EXPERIENCES

33. On or about June 10, 2010, Defendant marketed and advertised, and Plaintiff purchased, an HP Pavilion Slimline s5305z computer through the HP website. Using HP's website interface, Plaintiff selected to include in his computer the following components, including a more powerful, faster, upgraded graphics card:

Processor	AMD Athlon II 215 dual core processor (2.7 GHz, 1MB L2, up to 4000 MHz bus),
Memory	2GB DDR3-1066MHz SDRAM (1DMM)
Hard drive	320 GB 7200 rpm SATA 3Gb/s hard drive
Graphics Card	512 MB ATI Radeon HD 4350 (DVI,HDMI,VGA)
Optical Drive	LightScribe 16x max. DVD+R/RW SuperMulti drive
Networking	Wireless LAN card

34. Plaintiff's computer was marketed and advertised as equipped with a 220-watt power supply. Plaintiff was not given the option of upgrading his computer's 220-watt power supply unit. Nor was Plaintiff provided the manufacturer's recommended power supply unit voltage for the upgraded graphics card he selected from the available choices. Plaintiff paid Defendant \$499.94 for his computer, as configured.

35. Plaintiff read and relied upon each of the affirmative misrepresentations and omissions detailed above at the time he selected the Slimline series, selected his model s5305z, chose the components (including the “upgraded” graphics card), and paid for the computer, all of which he did directly through the HP website. At no time did Defendant inform Plaintiff that the computer, as advertised and configured, would not properly function with a 220-watt power supply. Nor did HP inform him that by choosing (and paying for) upgraded, higher performance components he would necessarily (1) decrease the computer’s performance, efficiency, life-span and (2) increase its safety hazards, including the risk of it catching, or starting a, fire. Indeed, Defendant even failed to inform Plaintiff that AMD, the manufacturer of the graphics card that Defendant offered and that Plaintiff selected—the 512 MB ATI Radeon HD 4350—expressly recommended at least a “300 Watt or greater power supply (350 Watt for ATI CrossFireX™ technology in dual mode).” To the contrary, by virtue of the fact that Defendant marketed and advertised, and he was able to select the above components and peripherals from available

1 recommended upgrade options, Plaintiff was deceptively led by Defendant to believe that those
2 components and peripherals would be fully functional with his computer, as configured with the
3 included power supply, and that the computer as configured satisfied all OEM recommendations.

4 36. In the months following the computer purchase, and well before the end of the first
5 year of ownership, Plaintiff's computer began to randomly freeze, restart or shut down. At the
6 time, Plaintiff did not know what was causing the problems. In November 2011, the computer
7 ceased working entirely and could not be restarted. Plaintiff brought the computer in for repairs
8 and learned that the power supply was defunct and that the motherboard had shorted out. He
9 subsequently learned that the wattage rating of the included power supply was well below what
10 was needed or recommended to run the computer configuration that he had selected through the
11 HP website at the time of purchase, and that the inadequacy of the power supply unit had caused
12 his problems. Plaintiff contacted Defendant for assistance, but it would not replace the computer
13 or even agree to repair it.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

15 37. Plaintiff brings this action against Defendant, on behalf of himself and all others
16 similarly situated, as a class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure
17 and section 1781 of the California Civil Code. Plaintiff seeks to represent a group of similarly
18 situated persons. The group is defined as follows:

19 All persons who, between December 7, 2007 and the present, purchased, in
20 the United States, a computer, directly from Defendant, with an included
21 power supply unit having a rated capacity lower than (1) the total combined
wattage of all internal PC components and peripherals or (2) the capacity re-
ommended by the manufacturer of any included component or peripheral.

22 38. This action has been brought and may properly be maintained as a class action
23 against Defendant pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 because there is a well-defined
24 community of interest in the litigation and the proposed class is easily ascertainable.

25 39. Numerosity: Plaintiff does not know the exact size of the class, but it is estimated
26 that it is composed of more than 100 persons. The persons in the class are so numerous that the
27 joinder of all such persons is impracticable and the disposition of their claims in a class action
28 rather than in individual actions will benefit the parties and the courts.

1 40. Common Questions Predominate: This action involves common questions of law
2 and fact to the potential class because each class member's claim derives from the deceptive,
3 unlawful and/or unfair statements and omissions that led Defendant's customers to believe that its
4 Slimline and Pavilion computers were sufficiently powered to be safely operated, that all included
5 components and peripherals would be adequately powered, and that Defendant's Slimline and
6 Pavilion computers were sold consistent with the power supply recommendations of the
7 manufacturers of the all included components and peripherals. The common questions of law
8 and fact predominate over individual questions, as proof of a common or single set of facts will
9 establish the right of each member of the Class to recover. Among the questions of law and fact
10 common to the class are:

11 a) Whether Defendant unlawfully and/or deceptively failed to inform class
12 members that the power supplies were defective in that they were inadequate to power the
13 computer and that additional power would be necessary to properly operate the Slimline and
14 Pavilion computers, as configured;

15 b) Whether Defendant misled class members by representing that it was selling
16 Slimline and Pavilion computers containing adequate power to fully operate all of the advertised
17 features, when in fact, the power was inadequate;

18 c) Whether the advertised components included with Defendant's Slimline and
19 Pavilion computers required a greater power supply to function properly than the non-
20 customizable power supplies installed;

21 d) Whether the manufacturers of the components and peripherals advertised
22 and included with Defendant's Slimline and Pavilion computers recommended a greater power
23 supply than was originally installed by Defendant in the computers;

24 e) Whether Defendant's advertising and marketing regarding the Slimline and
25 Pavilion computers sold to class members was likely to deceive class members or was unfair;

26 f) Whether Defendant engaged in the alleged conduct knowingly, recklessly,
27 or negligently;

28 g) Whether the Slimline and Pavilion computers manufactured and sold by

1 Defendant were defective;

2 h) Whether Defendant was aware of the defective power supplies;

3 i) Whether Defendant had a duty to disclose the defective power supplies to
4 consumers;

5 j) Whether Defendant's failure to disclosure the defective power supplies was
6 material to consumers' decisions to purchase the Slimline and Pavilion computers;

7 k) Whether the defect in the Slimline and Pavilion computers was inherent and
8 substantially certain to result in malfunctions within one year of purchase;

9 l) Whether the Slimline and Pavilion computers were unfit for their ordinary
10 purpose at the time of sale;

11 m) Whether by selling the Slimline and Pavilion computers Defendant
12 breached the express warranty or implied warranty of merchantability;

13 n) The amount of revenues and profits Defendant received and/or the amount
14 of monies or other obligations lost by class members as a result of such wrongdoing;

15 o) Whether class members are entitled to injunctive and other equitable relief
16 and, if so, what is the nature of such relief; and

17 p) Whether class members are entitled to payment of actual, incidental,
18 consequential, exemplary and/or statutory damages plus interest thereon, and if so, what is the
19 nature of such relief.

20 41. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class because Plaintiff purchased
21 from Defendant a computer containing components that were recommended, by their
22 manufacturers, to only be installed in machines with a more robust power supply than what was
23 provided by Defendant. Thus, Plaintiff and class members sustained the same injuries and
24 damages arising out of Defendant's conduct in violation of the law. The injuries and damages of
25 each class member were caused directly by Defendant's wrongful conduct in violation of law as
26 alleged.

27 42. Adequacy: Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of all class
28 members because it is in his best interests to prosecute the claims alleged herein to obtain full

1 compensation due to him for the unfair and illegal conduct of which he complains. Plaintiff also
2 has no interests that are in conflict with or antagonistic to the interests of class members. Plaintiff
3 has retained highly competent and experienced class action attorneys to represent his interests and
4 that of the class. By prevailing on his own claim, Plaintiff will establish Defendant's liability to
5 all class members. Plaintiff and his counsel have the necessary financial resources to adequately
6 and vigorously litigate this class action, and Plaintiff and counsel are aware of their fiduciary
7 responsibilities to the class members and are determined to diligently discharge those duties by
8 vigorously seeking the maximum possible recovery for class members.

9 43. Superiority: There is no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy other than by
10 maintenance of this class action. The prosecution of individual remedies by members of the class
11 will tend to establish inconsistent standards of conduct for the Defendant and result in the
12 impairment of class members' rights and the disposition of their interests through actions to
13 which they were not parties. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly
14 situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum simultaneously, efficiently,
15 and without the unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that numerous individual actions
16 would engender. Furthermore, as the damages suffered by each individual member of the class
17 may be relatively small, the expenses and burden of individual litigation would make it difficult
18 or impossible for individual members of the class to redress the wrongs done to them, while an
19 important public interest will be served by addressing the matter as a class action.

20 44. Nexus to California. The State of California has a special interest in regulating the
21 affairs of corporations that do business here. Defendant has its principal place of business in
22 California, and the acts complained of herein emanated from decisions made by Defendant in
23 California. Accordingly, there is a substantial nexus between Defendant's unlawful behavior and
24 California such that the California courts should take cognizance of this action on behalf of a
25 class of individuals who reside anywhere in the United States.

26 45. Plaintiff is unaware of any difficulties that are likely to be encountered in the
27 management of this action that would preclude its maintenance as a class action.

28

CAUSES OF ACTION

PLAINTIFF'S FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, et seq.)
On Behalf of Himself and the Class

46. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates the paragraphs of this complaint as if set forth herein.

47. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act, California Civil Code § 1750, *et seq.* (“CLRA”).

8 48. Defendant's actions, misrepresentations, omissions and conduct have violated, and
9 continue to violate the CLRA, because they extend to transactions that are intended to result, or
10 which have resulted, in the sale or lease of goods or services to consumers.

49. Plaintiff and other class members are “consumers” as that term is defined by the
CLRA in California Civil Code § 1761(d).

13 50. The computers, including the customized, upgraded, high performance
14 components, that Plaintiff (and others similarly situated class members) purchased from
15 Defendant were “goods” within the meaning of California Civil Code § 1761(a).

16 51. By engaging in the actions, misrepresentations, omissions, and conduct set forth in
17 this complaint, Defendant has violated, and continues to violate § 1770(a)(2), § 1770(a)(3), §
18 1770(a)(5), and § 1770(a)(7) of the CLRA. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(2),
19 Defendant's acts, omissions, and practices constitute improper representations regarding the
20 source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of the goods it sold. In violation of California Civil
21 Code §1770(a)(3), Defendant's acts, omissions, and practices constitute improper representations
22 regarding the affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another of the goods
23 it sold. In violation of California Civil Code §1770(a)(5), Defendant's acts, omissions, and
24 practices constitute improper representations that the goods it sells have sponsorship, approval,
25 characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities, which they do not have. In violation of
26 California Civil Code §1770(a)(7), Defendant's acts, omissions, and practices constitute improper
27 representations that the goods it sells are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, when they are
28 of another.

1 52. Specifically, Defendant's acts, omissions, and practices misled customers into
2 believing that they would be provided with computers with an adequate power supply, including
3 sufficient power to operate all of the included components that were advertised and marketed by
4 Defendant, consistent with the recommendations of the component manufacturers. On the
5 contrary, Defendant's failed to disclose to consumers that the computers had defective power
6 supplies in that they were insufficient to operate all of the included components in the computers.
7 Defendant thereby misrepresented by omission that the computers, including the components, as
8 sponsored, approved or certified by the manufacturers of the included components when they
9 were not. Defendant also misrepresented by omission that the computers, including the
10 components, would be upgraded, functional, more efficient, powered, faster, higher performance,
11 full powered, and amply powered when they were not. By offering each of the customization
12 options for "upgraded" components on its website, Defendant also misrepresented that the
13 computers would work with the customized components. Each of these omissions misrepresented
14 or suggested that the "upgraded" performance components were beneficial to the computer's
15 operation and would improve the computer's performance, when, due to the defective power
16 supply, they, in fact, were not. Defendant also failed to inform Plaintiff that the small size of the
17 case made it difficult or impossible to later add a non-defective, higher-rated power supply unit.
18 Defendant also failed to inform Plaintiff that there was a substantial likelihood that the computer
19 would experience system instability and performance problems during the warranty period due to
20 the defective power supply. Plaintiff reviewed, and relied to his detriment, on all of the above
21 misrepresentations and omissions.

22 53. Defendant had a duty to disclose the power supply defect to Plaintiff because: (a)
23 Defendant had exclusive knowledge of material facts (i.e., the defective power supply and the
24 defect's likely effect on the computer's performance) not known to Plaintiff; (b) Defendant
25 actively and intentionally concealed a material fact (i.e., the defective power supply and the
26 defect's likely effect on the computer's performance) from Plaintiff; and (c) Defendant made
27 partial representations regarding the component parts and power of the computer but also
28 suppressed material facts regarding the defective power supplies. Further, Defendant had a duty

1 to disclose the power supply defect because Defendant offered to consumers, on its website, the
2 option to customize the computers with “upgraded” components that exceeded the power supply
3 capabilities.

4 54. Defendant's omissions regarding the power supply defect were material because
5 the defect was likely to manifest in computer malfunctions during the warranty period. If
6 Plaintiff had known of the power supply defect prior to purchasing Defendant's computer,
7 Plaintiff would not have done so.

8 55. Plaintiff requests that this Court enjoin Defendant from continuing to employ the
9 unlawful methods, acts and practices alleged herein pursuant to California Civil Code
10 § 1780(a)(2). If Defendant is not restrained from engaging in these types of practices in the
11 future, Plaintiff and the other members of the Class will continue to suffer harm.

12 56. More than thirty days prior to the filing of this Third Amended Complaint,
13 Plaintiff gave notice and demand that Defendant correct, repair, replace or otherwise rectify the
14 unlawful, unfair, false and/or deceptive practices complained of herein. Defendant failed to do
15 so. Among other things, it failed to identify similarly situated customers; notify them of their
16 right to correction, repair, replacement or other remedy; and provide that remedy. Accordingly,
17 Plaintiff seeks, pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(a)(3), on behalf of himself and those
18 similarly situated class members, compensatory damages, punitive damages and restitution of any
19 ill-gotten gains due to Defendant's acts and practices.

20 57. Plaintiff also requests that this Court award him his costs and reasonable attorneys'
21 fees pursuant to California Civil Code § 1780(d).

PLAINTIFF'S SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
(False Advertising, Business and Professions Code § 17500, *et seq.* ("FAL"))
On Behalf Of Himself and the Class

24 58. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the previous paragraphs of this
25 complaint as if set forth herein.

26 59. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but within three (3) years
27 preceding the filing of this lawsuit, Defendant made untrue, false, deceptive and/or misleading
28 statements and omissions in connection with the advertising and marketing of computers,

1 including upgraded, high performance components.

2 60. Defendant intentionally made the misrepresentations and statements (by omission
3 and commission) described above, that led reasonable customers, including Plaintiff, to believe
4 that they were purchasing a computer with upgraded, high performance components, with an
5 included power supply that was capable of fully operating all installed components and
6 peripherals.

7 61. Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, relied to their detriment on Defendant's
8 false, misleading and deceptive advertising and marketing practices. Had Plaintiff and those
9 similarly situated been adequately informed and not intentionally deceived by Defendant, they
10 would have acted differently by, without limitation, refraining from purchasing certain
11 components, purchasing additional power, or refraining from purchasing Defendant's Slimline
12 and Pavilion computers.

13 62. Defendant's acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

14 63. Defendant engaged in these false, misleading and deceptive advertising and
15 marketing practices to increase its profits. Accordingly, Defendant engaged in false advertising,
16 as defined and prohibited by section 17500, et seq. of the California Business and Professions
17 Code.

18 64. The aforementioned practices, which Defendant has used, and continues to use, to
19 its significant financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provide an unlawful
20 advantage over Defendant's competitors as well as injury to the general public.

21 65. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, full restitution of monies, as
22 necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendant from
23 Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the false, misleading and
24 deceptive advertising and marketing practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.

25 66. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit
26 Defendant from continuing to engage in the false, misleading and deceptive advertising and
27 marketing practices complained of herein. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in
28 part, within three (3) years preceding the filing of this lawsuit.

1 67. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a
2 declaration that the above-described practices constitute false, misleading and deceptive
3 advertising, and injunctive relief restraining Defendant from engaging in any such advertising and
4 marketing practices in the future. Such misconduct by Defendant, unless and until enjoined and
5 restrained by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general public and the
6 loss of money and property in that the Defendant will continue to violate the laws of California,
7 unless specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future violations will
8 require current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal redress in order to
9 recover monies paid to Defendant to which Defendant is not entitled. Plaintiff, those similarly
10 situated and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate remedy at law to ensure
11 future compliance with the California Business and Professions Code alleged to have been
12 violated herein.

13 68. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members of
14 the Class have suffered, and continue to suffer, injury in fact and have lost money and/or property
15 as a result of such false, deceptive and misleading advertising in an amount which will be proven
16 at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

PLAINTIFF'S THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
(Fraud, Deceit and/or Misrepresentation)
On Behalf of Himself and The Class

19 69. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this complaint
20 as if set forth herein.

21 70. On or about June 10, 2010, Defendant fraudulently and deceptively failed to
22 inform Plaintiff that the HP computer he was purchasing from HP included a defective power
23 supply in that it was inadequate to properly operate the computer, including the upgraded
24 graphics card that he had selected from Defendant's list of compatible upgrades and that HP then
25 installed in the new computer. Defendant also fraudulently and deceptively failed to inform
26 Plaintiff that the small size of the case made it difficult or impossible to later add a non-defective,
27 higher-rated power supply unit. Defendant also fraudulently and deceptively failed to inform him
28 that AMD, the manufacturer of the graphics card selected by Plaintiff from the options provided

1 by HP, recommended a higher power supply than was included (and non-customizable) in
2 Plaintiff's computer. Defendant fraudulently and deceptively failed to inform Plaintiff that
3 because the HP computer he was purchasing had a defective power supply in that it was
4 inadequate to properly operate the computer, including the upgraded graphics card, which he had
5 selected from Defendant's list of compatible upgrades, the computer would necessarily be less
6 efficient, less powerful, under or poorly perform, malfunction, and have a shortened life
7 expectancy.

8 71. These omissions were known exclusively to, and actively concealed by,
9 Defendant, not reasonably known to Plaintiff, and material at the time they were made. They
10 concerned material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff as to whether
11 to purchase his computer, as configured.

12 72. In not so informing Plaintiff, Defendant breached its duty to him. Defendant also
13 gained financially from, and as a result of, its breach.

14 73. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendant's
15 fraudulent omissions. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been adequately informed and
16 not intentionally deceived by Defendant, they would have acted differently by, without limitation,
17 purchasing different computers and/or components.

18 74. Defendant had a duty to inform class members at the time of the computer
19 purchases of the defective power supply units in the computers that they were purchasing.
20 Defendant also had a duty inform class members that the manufacturers of the components and
21 peripherals included with its computers, individually and in the aggregate, recommended a higher
22 power supply than was included with its computers. Defendant omitted to provide this
23 information to class members. Class members relied to their detriment on Defendant's omissions.
24 These omissions were material to the decisions of the class members to purchase the computers.
25 In making these omissions, Defendant breached its duty to class members. Defendant also gained
26 financially from, and as a result of, its breach.

27 75. By and through such fraud, deceit, misrepresentations and/or omissions, Defendant
28 intended to induce Plaintiff and those similarly situated to alter their position to their detriment.

Specifically, Defendant fraudulently and deceptively induced Plaintiff and those similarly situated to, without limitation, to purchase certain computers and “upgraded” components.

76. Plaintiff and those similarly situated justifiably and reasonably relied on Defendant's omissions, and, accordingly, were damaged by the Defendant.

77. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's misrepresentations and/or omissions, Plaintiff and those similarly situated have suffered damages, including, without limitation, the amount they paid for the Slimlines computers and components.

8 78. Defendant's conduct as described herein was wilful and malicious and was
9 designed to maximize Defendant's profits even though Defendant knew that it would cause loss
10 and harm to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

PLAINTIFF'S FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Breach of Express Warranty)
On Behalf of Himself and the Class

13 79. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this complaint
14 as if set forth herein.

15 80. This cause of action is brought pursuant to California Commercial Code § 2100, et
16 seq. as well as the common law.

17 81. Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, were “buyers” of goods as defined in
18 California Commercial Code § 2103.

19 82. Defendant was a “seller” and “merchant” as those terms are defined in California
20 Commercial Code §§ 2103 and 2104.

21 83. Defendant's written product warranties state, in pertinent part, in similar or
22 identical terms, as follows:

23 HP warrants that the HP Hardware Products that you have purchased or leased from HP
24 are free from defects in materials or workmanship under normal use during the Limited
Warranty Period [of one year].

25 84. Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, who purchased HP Slimline computers
26 received materially similar, if not identical, written warranties from Defendant.

27 85. These representations became part of the basis of the bargain in the purchases by
28 Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, of Defendant's products, and thus qualify as "express

1 “warranties” as defined by section 2313 of the California Commercial Code in connection with the
2 sale of goods to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.

3 86. By selling computers with insufficient power supplies, Defendant breached this
4 written warranty in that the computers were not free from defects in materials or workmanship
5 under normal use for the warranty period. To the contrary, Defendant’s computers, given their
6 defective power supplies, could not and would not function properly under normal use, within the
7 first year of operation. Rather, they would (and in Plaintiff’s case, did) randomly freeze, restart,
8 and shut down during that period. In normal operation, they were also substantially more likely
9 to (and in Plaintiff’s case, approximately 17 months after purchase, did) overheat, result in total
10 failure of the power supply unit, and cause shorting out and melting of the central processing unit,
11 rendering it inoperable. Finally, because of voltage fluctuations caused by the defective power
12 supplies, the computers were substantially more likely catch fire, creating a significant safety
13 hazard.

14 87. None of these malfunctions, including the random freezing, restarting and shutting
15 down, are symptoms of a normally functioning computer. Rather, they are symptoms of the
16 inherent defect: failing to include adequate power supplies to run the computers and upgraded
17 components that HP advertised, marketed and sold as being compatible and customizable, and
18 that HP itself installed into the computers. The defects were substantially certain to occur under
19 normal use, because the normal use of the computers and their included components (particularly
20 for graphics and multitasking) would require power in excess of what could be supplied by the
21 power supply unit.

22 88. The defect in the computers was not apparent at the time of purchase, because HP
23 failed to disclose (1) the power requirements of the included components, (2) the component
24 manufacturers’ power recommendations, or (3) the fact that the rating of the included power
25 supply was less than the required or recommended power needs.

26 89. As a result of Defendant’s sale of defective products that do not perform as
27 warranted and are unfit for normal use, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, have suffered
28 damages.

1 90. Plaintiff contacted Defendant for assistance, but they would not replace the
 2 computer or even agree to repair it. Plaintiff has accordingly provided Defendant with sufficient
 3 notice of the breach pursuant to section 2607 of the California Commercial Code.

4

PLAINTIFF'S FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(Violation of the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty Act, Civil Code §§ 1790, *et seq.*)
On Behalf of Himself and the Class

5 91. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this Class
 6 Action Complaint as if set forth herein.

7 92. This cause of action is brought pursuant to the Song-Beverly Consumer Warranty
 8 Act, California Civil Code §§ 1790, *et seq.* (the "Act").

9 93. Plaintiff and those similarly situated were "buyers" of "consumer goods" as those
 10 terms are defined under California Civil Code section 1791. The HP Slimline and Pavilion
 11 computers sold to Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, are "consumer goods" as defined in the
 12 Act.

13 94. Defendant was a "manufacturer," "retail seller," "seller" and "retailer," as those
 14 terms are defined in section 1791 of the Act.

15 95. An implied warranty of merchantability arose out of and was related to
 16 Defendant's sales of the Slimline and Pavilion computers.

17 96. Defendant breached the implied warranty of merchantability by selling defective
 18 computers—i.e., computers with power supplies that were not sufficient to fully operate the
 19 computer and all of its included components. These computers were unfit for their ordinary
 20 purpose at the time of sale because, regular use for their ordinary purpose (including use of the
 21 graphics functions and multitasking) would require more power than could be supplied, leading to
 22 the system failures and hardware failures described above, and creating a substantial risk of fire, a
 23 safety hazard.

24 97. Defendant also made "express warranties" (set forth above) as defined by § 1791.2
 25 of the Act in connection with the sales of consumer goods to Plaintiff and those similarly situated.
 26 By selling computers with insufficient power supplies, Defendant breached this written warranty

in that the computers were not free from defects in materials or workmanship under normal use.

98. As a result of Defendant's sale of defective products that do not perform as warranted and are unfit for normal use, Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, have suffered damages.

99. Plaintiff contacted Defendant for assistance, but it would not replace the computer or even agree to repair it. Plaintiff and those similarly situated have accordingly been unable to obtain appropriate relief in the form of replacement, repair or restitution.

100. Plaintiff and the Class have suffered and will continue to suffer damages as a result of Defendant's failure to comply with their warranty obligations. Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to recover such damages under the Song-Beverly Act, including damages pursuant to Civ. Code §§ 1791.1(d) and 1974.

101. Defendant's breaches of warranty, as set forth above, were wilful. Accordingly, a civil penalty should be imposed upon Defendant in an amount not to exceed twice the amount of actual damages.

PLAINTIFF'S SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
**(Deceptive and Unlawful Trade Practices,
Business and Professions Code § 17200, *et seq.*)**
On Behalf of Himself and the Class

102. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the paragraphs of this complaint as if set forth herein.

103. Within four (4) years preceding the filing of this lawsuit, and at all times mentioned herein, Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in deceptive and unlawful trade practices in California by engaging in the deceptive and unlawful business practices outlined in this complaint. In particular, Defendant has engaged, and continues to engage, in deceptive and unlawful trade practices by, without limitation, the following:

a. failing to inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the computers, including the upgraded components, they purchased had defective power supplies in that they were inadequate to properly function during the first year of operation;

b. failing to inform Plaintiff, and those similarly situated, that the computers

1 they purchased did not meet the power supply recommended by the manufacturers of the
 2 components and peripherals that were included with the computers;

3 c. engaging in fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, and omissions as described
 4 herein;

5 d. violating the Song Beverly Consumer Warranty Act as described herein;

6 e. violating the CLRA as described herein; and

7 f. violating the FAL as described herein.

8 104. Plaintiff and those similarly situated relied to their detriment on Defendant's
 9 deceptive and unlawful business practices. Had Plaintiff and those similarly situated been
 10 adequately informed and not deceived by Defendant, they would have acted differently by,
 11 without limitation, purchasing different computers and/or components.

12 105. Defendant's acts and omissions are likely to deceive the general public.

13 106. Defendant engaged in these deceptive and unlawful practices to increase its
 14 profits. Accordingly, Defendant has engaged in unlawful trade practices, as defined and
 15 prohibited by section 17200, et seq. of the California Business and Professions Code.

16 107. The aforementioned practices, which Defendant has used to its significant
 17 financial gain, also constitute unlawful competition and provides an unlawful advantage over
 18 Defendant's competitors as well as injury to the general public.

19 108. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, full restitution of monies, as
 20 necessary and according to proof, to restore any and all monies acquired by Defendant from
 21 Plaintiff, the general public, or those similarly situated by means of the deceptive and/or unlawful
 22 trade practices complained of herein, plus interest thereon.

23 109. Plaintiff seeks, on behalf of those similarly situated, an injunction to prohibit
 24 Defendant from continuing to engage in the deceptive and/or unlawful trade practices complained
 25 of herein.

26 110. The acts complained of herein occurred, at least in part, within four (4) years
 27 preceding the filing of this lawsuit.

28 111. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are further entitled to and do seek both a

1 declaration that the above-described trade practices are fraudulent and/or unlawful, and injunctive
 2 relief restraining Defendant from engaging in any of such deceptive and/or unlawful trade
 3 practices in the future. Such misconduct by Defendant, unless and until enjoined and restrained
 4 by order of this Court, will continue to cause injury in fact to the general public and the loss of
 5 money and property in that Defendant will continue to violate the laws of California, unless
 6 specifically ordered to comply with the same. This expectation of future violations will require
 7 current and future customers to repeatedly and continuously seek legal redress in order to recover
 8 monies paid to Defendant to which Defendant is not entitled. Plaintiff, those similarly situated
 9 and/or other consumers nationwide have no other adequate remedy at law to ensure future
 10 compliance with the California Business and Professions Code alleged to have been violated
 11 herein.

12 112. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Plaintiff and the other members of
 13 the Class have suffered and continue to suffer injury in fact and have lost money and/or property
 14 as a result of such deceptive and/or unlawful trade practices and unfair competition in an amount
 15 which will be proven at trial, but which is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.
 16 Among other things, Plaintiff and the class lost the amount they paid for the computers and
 17 repairs caused by the defective power supplies.

18 113. As a direct and proximate result of such actions, Defendant has enjoyed, and
 19 continues to enjoy, significant financial gain in an amount which will be proven at trial, but which
 20 is in excess of the jurisdictional minimum of this Court.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

22 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

23 A. On Cause of Action Number 1 against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiff
 24 and the other members of the Class:

- 25 1. For restitution and injunctive relief pursuant to California Civil
 Code section 1780;
- 26 2. Actual damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial;
- 27 3. Punitive Damages, the amount of which is to be determined at trial;

1 and

2 4. Statutory Damages as provided by Civil Code section 1780(b), the
3 amount of which is to be determined at trial.

4 B. On Causes of Action Numbers 2 and 6 against Defendant and in favor of
5 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class:

6 1. For restitution pursuant to, without limitation, the California Busi-
7 ness & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. and 17500, et seq.; and
8 2. For injunctive relief pursuant to, without limitation, the California
9 Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. and 17500, et seq.;

10 C. On Cause of Action Number 3 against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiff
11 and the other members of the Class:

12 1. An award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be
13 determined at trial; and
14 2. An award of punitive damages, the amount of which is to be deter-
15 mined at trial;

16 D. On Causes of Action Numbers 4 and 5 against Defendant and in favor of
17 Plaintiff and the other members of the Class:

18 1. An award of compensatory damages, the amount of which is to be
19 determined at trial;
20 2. An award of punitive damages, the amount of which is to be deter-
21 mined at trial; and
22 3. An award of statutory damages according to proof

23 On all causes of action against Defendant and in favor of Plaintiff, class members and the general
24 public:

25 1. For reasonable attorneys' fees according to proof pursuant to, with-
26 out limitation, the California Legal Remedies Act and California
27 Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;
28 2. For costs of suit incurred; and

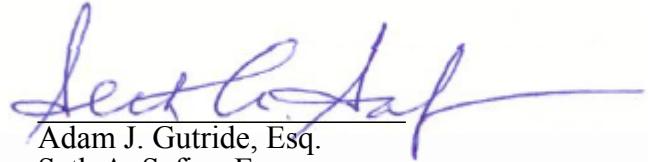
1 3. For such further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.
2

3 **JURY TRIAL DEMANDED**

4 Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury.

5 Dated: July 22, 2013

6 **GUTRIDE SAFIER LLP**

7 

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